

## Business Notices.

The Water Style for 1854-5 is of the most elegant and perfect proportions. It gives to the white paper a grace and finish hitherto unequalled. The style of the letter to which we allude is to be had of

ESSEX, HUNTER, No. 115 Nassau st.

**SABLE FURS LESS THAN COST.**—The subscriber, having purchased at an assignee's sale an extensive assortment of Hudson Bay SABLE FURS, at a considerable loss, and at the cost of the original owner, is enabled to offer the Ladies a very desirable article, at an extraordinary small expense.

JOHN N. GRAY, No. 515 Broadway, (between 10th and 11th Sts.)

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**—An entirely new, well-selected, and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

available for presents.

**DRESSING CASES.**—The best and largest assortment of English and French Dressing Cases in the city.

**BOOKS.**—Collins's Self-Explanatory Bibles, both plainly and elegantly bound, in great variety.

**REWARD MONEY & CO.**—No. 29 John St.

Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

**359 BROADWAY.**

**GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST.**—Purchased at reduced prices, and sold at the lowest prices.

new set of their stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices.

**RICH VALLEY CARPETS.**—No. 10/15/17.

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vice than any other Senator, and longer in the Senate than any one likely to be chosen as President, while his department in debate and otherwise has been uniformly courteous and dignified. He is seen to take leave of public life, in which he (like many able men) has not attained the object of his ambition, and it seems eminently due to his character and services that he should bid the Senate adieu from the highest station within its gift. If elected its President, he will discharge the duties of that post with sagacity and impartiality.

No other place in the gift of either House is vacant, or likely to be, and we presume no attempt will be made to displace any of the incumbents.

As to the doings of the Houses at this Session, we cannot perceive that they are anticipated with lively or general interest. Congress might reanimate and electrify the entire productive industry of the nation by so revising the Tariff as to restore activity to our paralyzed Manufacturers, and give employment to the hundreds of thousands of artisans and laborers lately dismissed from our various factories, foundries, machine-shops, &c. &c.; but nobody expects any such action, and nobody is likely to be disappointed.

It should repeal the obnoxious clauses of the Nebraska bill, so as to restore to the Missouri Restriction whatever vitality it possessed prior to the passage of Douglas's bill; for if it was unconstitutional from the start, or had been already in substance abolished, as the Douglasites profess to believe, then there was no necessity, no excuse for its repeal. It is as idle and absurd to repeal dead or unauthorized statutes as to enact them.

Congress will probably repeal or mysteriously amend Alabama Cobb's foolish or knavish Graduation act of last session, under which many millions of acres of valuable public lands have been grasped by speculators at the rate of twelve and a half to fifty cents per acre, to be held out of market for as many dollars per acre as they have cost shillings. The passage of that bill was a wanton, wicked surrender of the Public Domain to forestallers and monopolists, as we showed before its third reading in the House. It has robbed the Treasury of at least forty millions of dollars, and in effect placed a belt of monopolized territory, a hundred miles in width, between the frontier settlements and the public lands. Now, we shall probably have the stable-door locked, in form if not in substance, after the steed has been stolen; but the lands already snatched are gone irretrievably.

We should like to be able to assure our readers that a Homestead bill for the actual settler and not for the speculator would pass before adjournment; but the Crooked Mileage swindle would be stopped, and the enormous prodigality and speculation regularly covered up in the several Appropriation bills would be exposed and defeated. Having no such hope, we shall not encourage it in others. We presume the expenditure of Fifty to Seventy Millions a year will go on until the desirable lands being all absorbed and the capacity of the Country to pay for Imports exhausted, the Revenue will fall to Twenty-five or Thirty Millions a year, and leave the Government high on the shoals of Insolvency. Then we shall have some sort of a new cast, and a season of retrenchment and comparative non-stealing, until some amendment in our Industry and Finances will be experienced, when we shall promptly begin the game of prodigality and corruption, and run the old round over again. From this vicious circle of periodic inflation and activity, followed by depression, disaster and bankruptcy, there would seem to be no escape for us.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE will probably reach us to-day, and will be issued in an Extra directly on its reception, as also in our succeeding regular editions. In the present momentous posture of international affairs, there is a very general and natural anxiety to hear what the President will say of our critical relations with Spain, the troubles of Embassador Soule, whether Spanish or French, our reported purchase of a foothold in Dominica on the Bay of San Juan, our relations to the mighty belligerents now convulsing Eastern Europe, the views of the Maritime Powers as to our well known designs on Cuba, our negotiations with the authorities of the Sandwich Islands for their Annexation to our Union, &c. &c. We have also serious Indian troubles in progress or brewing, and we believe the necessity of buying out or in some way terminating (or at least more strictly defining) the vague pretensions of the British Hudson's Bay Company in our Territories of Oregon and Washington, may also be expected to elicit some suggestions from the President, while Capt. Gibson's quarrel with the Dutch East India authorities is not likely to pass unnoticed. We trust the tone of the President with regard to our Foreign Relations will be conciliatory but firm; but at all events, the Message at this crisis will be read with the profoundest interest.

FROM KANSAS—THE STRUGGLE. Gov. Reeder has decided not to order an Election for a Territorial Legislature this season. His main public reasons are: 1. That no census has yet been taken of the inhabitants to serve as a basis of representation; 2. That there is no fit place for holding a Legislative Session. This decision has been taken in high dudgeon by the Missouri slaveholders, who had arranged to throw over voters enough into the Territory to elect a Legislature which would expressly legalize Slavery. They are very fiercely assailing Gov. R. as a land-speculator, monopolist, &c. For a Delegate to Congress, an election was held on the 29th ult., but we have of course no returns. Several candidates at first announced themselves on the side of Slavery, but all the list had withdrawn at the date of our last advices except Gen. J. W. WHITFIELD, who proclaimed himself "the squatter's candidate," and was announced to speak at various points through the settled portions of the Territory. Hon. ROBERT P. FLENNIKEN, a Pennsylvanian, who was a Chargé d'Affaires under Polk, is the only opposing candidate, and is understood to be opposed to legalizing Slavery.

The Kansas Pioneer, a Douglas organ, published at Kicksapoo City, is out very strongly in favor of Whitfield. Here are samples of its leading article: "Citizens of Kansas! What do you propose to do on that day by your vote for your country, yourselves, and so far as your influence may extend, for future generations? What is the tone of public sentiment you prefer to go out from this Territory as the prevailing political opinion of the citizens in the election of your Delegate? Are you in favor of Kansas coming into the Union as a Slave State, with protection to your property, by whose laws, promptly and efficiently administered?"

"Or do you propose to cast your influence in favor of Abolitionism and Free-soil, with all its contaminating influences? The issue is joined. The waves of conflicting political opinions are already rolling and surging through the wide domain of the fair State of Kansas like the 'troubled sea.' There is no time to let the votes to be overlooked. Let every man be at his post and do his duty until the day of election is over."

"An intelligent and high-minded citizen of Kansas Territory, who has long resided among you, and for whose streams, travels, and plans, and assembled your mountains, and knows the geography of your country, and the wants of the people for appropriation from Congress to build your capital, your university, and prison, as well as surveying and opening public roads."

"If it is your determination to sustain a sound and intelligent citizen, who is free from the imputation of Free-soilism and its attendant evils, then we would most respectfully suggest that you cast your votes for Gen. J. W. Whitfield, 'the squatter's candidate.'"

"In thus suggesting the importance of rallying around this gentleman on the day of election, we do it from a knowledge of the high trust which the Federal Government has heretofore confided to his character, and which duties he has discharged with promptness and ability. He is a National Democrat formerly from the State of Tennessee, and is decidedly in favor of those institutions which are peculiar to the South, and which are a portion of those great rights recognized in the Constitution of the United States, and which every true American cherishes as one of the birthrights of his own free and happy country."

"The day has at length arrived when the true spirit of liberty, in connection with the institutions of servitude of the African race in the Southern States, is being fully sustained by the people of the South. We are fully assured the people of the South will get up in regard to emigrating to Kansas and making it a Slave State, for here the majority govern; and it may be remarked that if citizens from the free States have the right to come into our Territory and vote for the highest office in the gift of the people, soon after the arrival, and thousands imported from the States to elect them on the day of election, the citizens of the Southern States have the same right to run for office also, on their arrival, and bring with them 'three-fifths of all other persons.' The rule certainly will hold for the South as well as the North, under the guarantee of the Constitution, and 'the Kansas and Nebraska bill.'"

"We expect to see a general rally to the 'squatter' on the 29th inst., and shall remain at our post, ever doing our duty, and expect the citizens of the South not to be unfaithful of theirs. Let every Pro-Slavery man turn out to the polls, and let every Free-soil man turn out to the polls, and if any ill or infirm, let them be conveyed thither; one united, vigorous effort, and nothing short of it will result in a glorious triumph, and the victory will be ours."

The Pioneer has, also, a circular from a Committee of Gen. Whitfield's supporters, in which they speak of his opponent as follows: "Fellow-citizens, be not deluded by these only professions of this self-constituted 'Committee' of the friends of Mr. Fleenniken. It is known that his chief reliance for support is upon the Abolition vote in the Western settlement, by the fact is known that those Abolitionists were literally shipped from the New-England States for the avowed purpose of Abolitionizing Kansas, with the ultimate view of the more effectually assailing the institutions of our neighboring States of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas."

"It is known that Mr. Fleenniken received assurances before he became a candidate, from some of the chiefs of this self-made Abolition settlement, that they would give him 1,000 votes. This, then, is the capital upon which he starts, and upon which he mainly bases his hopes of success."

"It is known that Mr. Fleenniken's predilections are decidedly opposed to slave labor, or to the institution of negro Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. This much he openly avowed in a public speech at the Salt Creek settlement on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and announced his determination to cast his vote, when the question of Slavery in Kansas was put to the people for their final decision, in favor of Kansas being a free State."

"It is known that every man of this 'Committee,' with all Anti-Slavery, is avowedly opposed to the institution of domestic Slavery in Kansas, and upon him, it is believed, Pro-Slavery principles hang very loosely."

"In the same paper we find the following: 'We call attention to the card, in another column, of D. A. N. Grover, Esq., who will address the 'Squatter' in Kansas, on the 29th inst., at Stanley's, Up-Down, on the 29th inst., and on the 29th inst., at Kicksapoo City. Let there be a general gathering at all those places to carry out the great principles of Democracy, and advance the interests of Southern Institutions.'"

We are afraid the superior activity and concert of the slaveholders, aided by their power to draw voters in unlimited numbers from the adjoining counties of Missouri and Arkansas, will carry this election and send Whitfield to Congress.

If they fail, it will be the vote of the Eastern Emigration that overbears them. This is but a preliminary skirmish, the decisive battle is to be fought in the choice of a Territorial Legislature, and we trust that will be delayed till next June. Its result would seem very doubtful.

Advocates of Freedom and Justice! You have been assured by the journals which uphold the Nebraska bill that there was no danger of Slavery going into Kansas—that it would be shut out by the settlers under a struggle. Were these assurances false or true? Heed the facts as they transpire and vote your answer!

THE OFFICIAL RESULT. The canvassing of the votes for the City and County of New-York was completed on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and the official declaration was ordered to be published. During the seven days through which the labor has been protracted, the President of the Board, (Alderman Ely, Seventeenth Ward,) the Clerk, (Mr. David A. Fowler, Deputy County Clerk,) the County Clerk himself, (Richard B. Connolly,) and three or four of the Aldermen have most fully and satisfactorily performed their duties, and urged forward the work until overruled by adjourning majorities. The agent for the press and reporters generally are under many obligations to Mr. Connolly, Mr. Fowler, and their assistants, for free and early access to sources of information.

The canvass has occupied seventeen days, (or sixteen excluding Thanksgiving, there being no session that day.) The following table shows how many days each Alderman has attended—some of them to stay through the session of perhaps two hours, but the greater portion remaining but a few minutes. Sometimes there were but three or four in at once, and seldom as many as half the Board for any length of time:

NAMES.	DAYS.	NAMES.	DAYS.
Briggs	2	Wakeman	12
Williamson	7	Cover	12
Bliss	16	Edwards	12
Reid	12	Chambers	13
Hoffman	12	Christy	13
Woodward	12	Leid	12
W. Tucker	12	Berwick	12
Van Curen	12	McDonough	12
Brooklyn	9	Drake	12
No. of days work, 247; No. of days to be paid for, 312.			

The Aldermen say, and we presume justify, that it is absurd to charge that they protract the canvass for the sake of the miserable pittance of \$2 per session, and add that the fault lies with the Inspectors of Election who make so many errors in filling up the returns, rendering it necessary that they should be sent back for correction. This is a source of much vexation, we know; but when the Agent of the Associated Press, with the aid of the County Clerk, was able to make up on Friday, the third day after the election, complete returns, which on the leading candidate for Mayor were exactly correct, and varied on Governor only eleven from official (ten of these were added